

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH FOR ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.
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City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 20, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell on board of a British steamer, by one of our vessels of war, will be a fruitful subject of discussion.

It is a singular turn of affairs which places us on that side of the question of the right of search which we have always resisted, while the English government will take our former position, and repudiate their own arguments and practice. It will be seen that it makes all the difference imaginable whether it is our own ox or your bull which has been gored. No doubt all the ill-feeling which has grown up between this country and England on this question has proceeded from the manner of the searches of our vessels made by the British during the European wars in Napoleon's time. That was a period of hard necessities on the part of England; she wanted men, sailors especially, and never being over-scrupulous of means, she was, in many instances, tyrannical and outrageous in her acts towards us, whom she considered a weaker nation. Naturally we resented this conduct, and it was just as natural for us to take the ground that no vessel bearing our flag should be subjected to search, because if we admitted the right at all, Englishmen would take advantage of it. So we were, or thought we were, compelled to take extreme grounds on this subject. We of the north, especially, have seen that the practical working of this doctrine, in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, has been against us. We were bound by a treaty with England to aid in putting down this traffic, but under the rule of southern statesmen our government has objected to the search by English cruisers of all vessels bearing the American flag, and thus by our own perversity we have aided the slave trade. In practice, however, we have frequently ignored the doctrines of our own statesmen, and slavers have been searched by both nations, no matter what flag they have hoisted. It is nonsense to suppose that the police of the seas in relation to slavers, pirates and contraband of war, can be successfully prosecuted, if every such cruiser becomes sacred the moment it hoists a national flag.

Our doctrine in relation to the right of search has been carried too far, and now we are about to reap the consequences in the matter of the seizure of Mason and Slidell. We shall back down from the extreme ground we have occupied on that subject, and must do so, or the rebels can take advantage of it, and by having an assortment of flags on hand, completely elude our cruisers at all times.

It is said that the government will sustain the act of Com. Wilkes, because ambassadors and their dispatches are considered contraband of war among all nations. But were they ambassadors? We do not acknowledge the right of the rebels to send ambassadors, or write dispatches in the diplomatic meaning of the term.

We do not propose to discuss this question which belongs to diplomats, and will be decided upon what has been the practice of nations; but we much fear that our own peculiar doctrines in relation to the right of search, and the relations subsisting between us and the rebels, will serve to complicate the question, and give England the opportunity she desires, to meddle with the rebellion. Without any reference to what is national law, we may say that the general impression among the people is that it was a good thing to get possession of these two big traitors, but that in accomplishing so desirable an object, Com. Wilkes did what would have been extremely repugnant to our notions of right, if an English commander had done the same thing towards one of our own vessels. Notwithstanding the doubts about the legality of the act, however, we do not think there is any disposition to surrender the two rebels. If national law is not on our side the necessity of the case will justify it. We may be constrained to apologize for the act, but we must keep the prisoners. There is nothing more certain than that England would do that under similar circumstances, and as we are of the same blood, we will do no less.

Who Can Explain?—One thing puzzles me. The telegraphs from Springfield, Mo., have stated that Gens. Sigel and Asboth, with their divisions, have been making feints towards the south to protect the retreat of Gen. Hunter's army to the north. When Fremont was being hauled over the coals, it was stated that the reports of an impending attack by the rebels, or even any chance whatever of Fremont's overthrow, were inventions of Fremont's friends. What new light, or what new necessity, has broken in upon Fremont's enemies?

A commission has been issued to the Rev. H. C. Tilton, of this city, as chaplain of the 13th regiment.

WAR MATERIAL FOR THE WEST.—Fourteen car loads of war material, consisting of rifled and smooth-bore cannon, gun-carriages, caissons, etc., were shipped via the Michigan Central for St. Louis yesterday. They arrived here over the Great Western of Canada.—*Det. Advertiser*, 19th.

According to yesterday's advices our fleet still remained at Port Royal. It appears, also, that no landing had been made on the mainland. We confess that we do not like Gen. Sherman's proclamation, which seems to indicate that he has great respect for the traitors, and that he will exceedingly regret the necessity of being hard with them. We don't believe that is the way to talk to South Carolina. They have forfeited all rights under the constitution; and are not our fellow citizens, but rebels of the very worst description. We do not observe that this very policy, but exceedingly silly proclamation, has had the least effect in softening the hearts of the rebels. On the contrary "this proud and hospitable people" talk about black flags, hanging prisoners, and propose to treat Gen. Sherman and his "mud-sills" with prisons and tombs. Proclamations are not Gen. Sherman's forte, as A. Ward says, and he had better discontinue them and take Charleston or Savannah.

The contrabands through the camp of Gen. Sherman, but so far they have not been "armed" either with spades or muskets.

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:

Rock.....	1,827	Harvey.....	1,827
Worth.....	938	Worth.....	938
Kenosha.....	564	Kenosha.....	564
La Crosse.....	389	La Crosse.....	389
Fond du Lac.....	145	Fond du Lac.....	145
Dane.....	438	Dane.....	438
Columbia.....	1,181	Columbia.....	1,181
Green Lake.....	383	Green Lake.....	383
Shelburne.....	35	Shelburne.....	35
Waushara.....	809	Waushara.....	809
Janeau.....	30	Janeau.....	30
Portage.....	314	Portage.....	314
St. Croix.....	200	St. Croix.....	200
Sauk.....	1,049	Sauk.....	1,049
Green.....	717	Green.....	717
Iowa.....	189	Iowa.....	189
Richland.....	199	Richland.....	199
Winnebago.....	726	Winnebago.....	726
Grant.....	363	Grant.....	363
Monroe.....	517	Monroe.....	517
Adams.....	500	Adams.....	500
Bad Ax.....	659	Bad Ax.....	659
Waupaca.....	600	Waupaca.....	600
Polk.....	244	Polk.....	244
Jackson.....	586	Jackson.....	586
Pierce.....	680	Pierce.....	680
Manitowoc.....	258	Manitowoc.....	258
Milwaukee.....	3,530	Milwaukee.....	3,530
Dodge.....	1,299	Dodge.....	1,299
Jefferson.....	238	Jefferson.....	238
Crawford.....	90	Crawford.....	90
Outagamie.....	435	Outagamie.....	435
Ozaukee.....	1,070	Ozaukee.....	1,070
Washington.....	1,049	Washington.....	1,049
Brown.....	130	Brown.....	130
Win.....	29	Win.....	29
Marathon.....	303	Marathon.....	303
Marquette.....	108	Marquette.....	108
Waushara.....	262	Waushara.....	262

The Madison Journal, of last evening, says:—We do not believe the official figures will reduce Mr. Harvey's majority below 6,000. Mr. Salomon's majority will not be less than 3,000. Ramsey's and Dodge's majorities will be about 4,000, and those of Messrs. Hastings and Howe will reach 8,000. Mr. Pickard's majority will be about 7,000.

In the agreement between Gens. Fremont and Price it was stipulated that no arrests should hereafter be made in Missouri on account of political opinions. But a proviso was added that the agreement should be no bar or interference with any regular proceedings in established courts under statutes and orders made and provided for such offences. This covers both civil and military arrests, past and future, and the object of the arrangement was simply to prevent such arrests and trials by unauthorized tribunals. The Madison Argus will see by this that the compact with Price would not have prevented the punishment of traitors for speaking, writing or plotting against the government.

GOOD DOCTRINE IF CARRIED OUT.—Secretary Cameron recently visited the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and while at his hotel was called out in a speech. In the course of it he said that in fitting out the expedition which had so recently sailed for the South, he had directed that an extra quantity of guns should accompany the forces, and that the commander should place these arms in the hands of ANY MAN who might offer to use them. He had no doubt that plenty of men could be found, even in South Carolina, who would be willing to fight for the cause of freedom and the preservation of the Union. In this he believed he would see that any other expedition that might hereafter go South should take sufficient arms to enable those who desired to fight to take the field in aid of the Union cause.

The Secretary prefaced this declaration with the remark that everybody understood the cause of the war to be slavery, and he believed the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels returned to their duties and their loyalty.

Now let the Secretary of War see that Gen. Sherman and his subordinate officers carry out his views, and there will be a moving of the waters in South Carolina which will disturb the equilibrium of the "chivalry" of that remarkably peaceful state!

THE YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY.—Gov. Wickliffe, one of the most thorough-paced friends of the Union, has a son in the Confederate service. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, one of the most distinguished divines in the Union, as true a friend of the Union as any, has another. The editor of the Louisville Journal, George D. Prentice, whose loyalty is unshaken, has another. In one county which gave a large majority for the Union, two hundred young men entered the rebel service.

AUTHORITY RESTORED.—We are gratified to learn that a telegraph dispatch has been received from Col. Barstow restoring his authority to raise his cavalry regiment, and extending his time sufficiently to make up the loss incurred by the temporary revocation. We also learn that he has been instructed not to erect barracks, but to get his regiment ready for marching at the earliest possible moment.

On the principle that all is well that ends well, this termination of an unpleasant proceeding is all right.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

This afternoon Marshal Maury received instructions from the secretary of state to convey Appleton Oakes Smith, the reputed owner of the slave Augusta, to Fort Lafayette.

A letter from Charleston, dated October 30, via Havana, to a gentleman in England, from thence sent here, was received. The writer represents the condition of affairs as deplorable; business prostrated and provisions at starvation prices.

An amusing correspondence is published between Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker and the rebel acting secretary of war, Mr. Benjamin, in which the former indignantly resigns his commission because Mansfield Lovell, late assistant street commissioner, has been made a major general over him. Walker boasts he was among the first to desert the flag he had sworn to maintain, and take up arms on the side of the rebels, and he thinks it very hard that a New York office holder, as he calls Gen. Lovell, should be placed above him. Mr. Benjamin very coolly informs Gen. Walker that his resignation is accepted, and at the same time administers a rebuke for the insulting language employed towards Jeff. Davis in Walker's letter.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19.

The steamship Union Kingdom, from Glasgow 9th, for New York, arrived this Tuesday morning. Her news is one day later than the Norwegian's.

The convention respecting the Mexican expedition is that the invading powers shall not seek to gain advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the convention in behalf of their own subjects. It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used or stipulate for a march to Mexico.

A Port Royal letter, of the 16th, states that Gen. Sherman on the 13th sent one of his aids, Lieut. Wagner, under a flag of truce, to carry his proclamation to the people of South Carolina. He was accompanied by Dr. Bacon of the 15th Connecticut regiment. They proceeded to a point opposite Port Royal Ferry said to be occupied by rebel troops. They held an interview with 10 rebel officers under the flag of truce. They admitted that depredations on Beaufort was the work of the blacks, and entirely exculpated our force from any complicity. On their return they met a squad of rebel cavalry who gave them fodder for their horses.

Every thing in the shape of a locomotive, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has been removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track, for twenty miles has been torn up.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.

Gen. Hunter has relinquished, and Gen. Halleck assumed command of this department.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th acknowledges the loss at Belmont of 625 killed, and missing, and represents the federal loss at 10,000. It says Col. Logan acknowledged the federal loss was whiped.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th says the confederate army in Virginia, is re-organized. The state is constituted in a department; consisting in three armies of the Potomac, the valley and Aquia under chief command of Gen. Johnston. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac, Gen. Thomas Jackson the valley, and Gen. H. H. Lee the Aquia army.

The Potomac army comprises four divisions. The first including all cavalry under Gen. Van Horn; second, L. W. Smith, third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith.

Troops continue passing through Richmond northward.

The fourth Texas and twenty-first Ga. regiments left on the 8th for the Potomac.

All the federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The rumor is confirmed that Gen. Lee left South-Western Virginia for South Carolina.

Floyd again commands the rebel forces opposed to Rosecrans.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th publishes the correspondence between the secretary of war and Gen. Winthrop, ordering the latter to make obnoxious to the federal promoters as hostages for southern privateers.

As hostages for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, the lot fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into close confinement in a felon's cell.

Other hostages are Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox and Wood; Lieut. Colonel Brown and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes, and Captains Richland, Brownson and Jeffers.

Gen. Wise is convalescent.

The Memphis Appeal says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be easily rebuilt. The railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication open by ferrying and temporary bridges. There is great excitement along the route, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow has left for parts unknown.

Five hundred Unionists are reported at Uniontown, where the bridge was destroyed.

Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Zollicoffer's rebel forces from Cumberland to East Tennessee, is unconfirmed. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show Zollicoffer still at the gap, with 6,000 troops. A brigade of Tennesseeans, under Gen. Carroll, is ordered to reinforce Zollicoffer, from Middle Tennessee. The Bowling Green Courier of the 12th, states, however, that three regiments and two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery was sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for Zollicoffer's relief. This movement evidently originated in the report of the advance on Danville.

The explosion of the largest rebel gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. Gen. Polk was laid up for several days by its concussion.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes for the first time the official reports of the secret proceedings of last spring's Virginia convention. It is full of interesting revelations.

The friends and opponents of Beauregard are carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Beauregard publishes a card in the Whig, requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming all ambitious aspirations, announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the year. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the rebel government in some of Beauregard's general orders and reports.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in his proclamation of the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them unless arms are speedily furnished.

The legislature passed a law on the 13th authorizing Gov. Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into the service of the state.

A. G. Brown and James Phelan were elected by the legislature of Mississippi as confederate senators.

The Fort Smith Times says the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Petius was almost unanimously elected governor of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

A letter received from Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts 20th, now a prisoner at Richmond, says himself and other imprisoned officers have been kindly treated. The rebels say fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender.

A rumor is circulated that Gen. Banks and command will be ordered to some active duty soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.—The Republican of this morning states that it has positive information of the arrival of a number of rebel prisoners from the Washington military prisons, which have been sent to Fortress Monroe, and they will be there exchanged for Union prisoners at the south. It has been evident for some days that exchanges to a certain extent would be made.

Gen. Beauregard is now at Centerville. He has not gone south as reported.

Gen. Fremont is expected in this city in a few days.

The household effects of the late Senator Douglas were sold yesterday. They brought good prices.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

No report to-day. Cause unknown.

THE CARRO OF THE FINGALS.

We have already had several announcements about the steamer Fingal, fitted out at Greenock, Scotland, by the rebel agents, ostensibly for the "West coast of Africa," but really for the Confederate States. The Greenock Advertiser says her cargo consisted of the following warlike items:

11,341 rifles, 60 pistols, 24,100 pounds gunpowder, 400,000 cartridges, 500,000 percussion caps, 500 sabres, a quantity of wrought leather belts, 4 cannons, 11 tons lead shot, 7 tons of shell, 220 swords, a quantity of wearing apparel, and 3,932 yards of blankets. The cargo is valued at \$240,000.

This steamer was in a Cuban port the other day, watching for a chance to run the blockade, and failing in that, to transfer the cargo to swift steamers of light draft who could run into some inlet or bay, unless there is a very sharp look out on the part of our cruisers.

GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS.—From the genealogy of the Wetmore family, a work recently printed, we extract the following anecdote of Rev. Elizabeth Wetmore of South Carolina.

"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis at Gen. Washington reached Stratford it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit where Parson Wetmore was engaged in delivering his discourse.—Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said, 'My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstration; we will, therefore, in giving three cheers only go through the motions.' That the motions were given with an emphasis, the reader will readily imagine; and to the congratulations of the present day given to applause, may convey a useful hint."—*Historical Magazine*.

A DUCK FOR MARYLAND TRAITORS.—The Baltimore Clipper prints the act of 1777, which provided for punishment by death any person who should be found taking up arms in the state of Maryland against the United States, and inflicting other penalties upon terrorism in its various forms of resistance to the federal government. This act, modified to suit the present case, will probably be passed by the Maryland legislature just chosen. There will be but few weak kneed gentlemen in the next legislature. Among other acts which the legislature is called upon to pass are the following:

1. Repeal of the law forbidding emancipation of slaves by last will and testament.

2. Such alteration in the acts concerning the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its Washington branch, as will forever exclude secessionists from any share in their management hereafter.

3. Vacating the seat of the rebel United States senator James H. Pearce, and putting Henry Johnson in his place.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune mentions the news of these and other kindred measures, I am glad to learn, are predetermined upon. And so, too, are changes in the constitution upon the basis of population, to the early abolition of slavery in the state, and an abandonment of an elective judiciary. The war will inevitably lead to many other radical and desirable changes in our form of government, and the temper of the new legislature is just such as to insure them.

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.—We understand that Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, and Solomon Sturgis, Esq., of this city, purpose spending \$100,000 in widening the St. Clair falls, improving the Chicago harbor, and building a harbor of refuge at Manitowish, Wis., which is much needed hereabouts.

When the work is finished, it is proposed to have a government engineer examine it, and if satisfactory, to reimburse those gentlemen, who are willing to wait six years for the amount, provided the authorities are willing to pay six per cent interest for the time.—*Chicago Journal*.

A SAILOR ON HORSEBACK.—The war correspondent of the Providence Post, writing from camp Brightwood, across the Potomac, tells the following story of one of the men connected with the 5th Rhode Island battery. Not long since, one of the soldiers of old Neptune, got mounted on his horse. The commanding officer came up to him and reprimanded him, and asked him sternly if he did not know how to ride? He unhesitatingly said "No." "What did you then enlist for?" asked the Captain. To which the sailor promptly replied, "to shoot a—n secessionist; not to break colts." The reply so amused the officer, that he rode off smiling.

Gen. Sherman's Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. Sherman issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:—

In obedience to the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty which, under the constitution, I owe to a great and noble people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social or local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina! The civilized world stand appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother—the mother, and most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in the state of active rebellion against the laws of your common country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders with this property you are waging a ruthless war against your constitutional government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of the solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized men.

Fellow Citizens! I implore you to pause and reflect upon the terror and consequences of your acts, if the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning, the wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war. Then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous state. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and continue to imbue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your women, for any other object than to lawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness.

Carolinians: we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your state; those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power; but he not deceived: the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case;—independent rights dependent on the laws of the state must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion. T. W. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO MOTHERS.—A distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared, "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

It would not be wide of the truth to say that fifty thousand children are every year immolated upon the altar of capricious fashion, in civilized society. However much intelligence they may be possessed of, it is an undeniable fact that our women—especially mothers—are the slaves of senseless and outrageous fashion. Health, comfort and happiness are each in their snarl, and their rights dependent on the laws of the state must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion. T. W. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

OUR GEN IS NOW LOADED.—A little while ago, in speaking of the apparent tardiness of our war preparations, we took occasion to tell the story of Daniel Boone and the Indian, as illustrative of the condition of the country.

The Indian surprised the old hunter asleep in the forest, and Boone awoke only in time to save his life by dodging behind a tree. His gun was unloaded. "I dodged and ran as well as I could," Boone used to relate, "the Indian so close on my heels that I could not get time to load my gun. My knife had fallen to the ground. The Indian was fully armed and knew I had nothing to depend on. I took me half an hour at least. I at last got the bullet down, and then I changed my tactics and made short work of the cursed varmint."

Boone's case, we said, was the nation's case, as against the insurgents. They caught us asleep and disarmed us. Fully armed themselves, and ready in all things, they have kept us on the defensive, warding off blows with one hand while we loaded with the other; but at last our gun is loaded. The first reports of its discharge come to us from Pickett and Port Royal; next week we shall hear from East Tennessee, and the firing will not cease until the white Indians are made to bite the dust.—*N. Y. Post*.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat in noticing the movement of Gen. Hunter's forces from Springfield to St. Louis, says:

"The reason of this abandonment of the southwestern campaign we suppose must remain for a time a matter of speculation. It is not to be supposed that our army is retreating in any way the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are led to picture the concentration of Gen. Hunter's forces at this point has a more important meaning than the mere providing of good winter quarters for the troops. In the meantime if the whole army is to be retired, what is to become of the Union men of the southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of Gen. Price and his army to the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties?"

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

From the St. Paul Press we learn that Messrs. Winters & Co., the parties who contracted to build ten miles of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad, have thrown up their contract, stopped all further operations, and left for Ohio.

THE LAKE STEAMER MICHIGAN.—The U. S. steamer Michigan has gone into winter quarters at Erie. During the past season, her commander, Capt. Carter, has recruited over twelve hundred seamen for the navy.

IMMENSE OIL REFINERY IN PROSPECT.—The Erie Dispatch says that a company of gentlemen from the east, who are extensively engaged in the kerosene oil trade, have purchased some 70 acres of land at the junction of the Sunbury and Erie and Atlantic roads, and propose erecting a petroleum refinery upon a more extensive scale than has yet been attempted. The fixtures and buildings will cover ten acres of ground.

CLOTHING 100,000 TROOPS.—The N. Y. Post says that merely to make the clothing for 100,000 soldiers keeps over 9,000 workers busy for three months, or 27,000 for one month.

ARMS.—The Springfield armory produced 6,000 muskets last month, and by the end of another year, it will be easily able to produce 200,000 arms per annum.

BUCKNER DRAFTING.—The Nolin (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says that according to the statement of contrabands, Buckner has been drafting through the country south of Bowling Green.

Nineteen captured rebels from Western Virginia reached Cincinnati on Friday.—There are now between two and three hundred rebel prisoners in confinement in Ohio, and the number is increasing daily.

THE LOAN IN CALIFORNIA.—The California papers express the belief that several millions of the national loan will be taken in that state.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.—Nine democrats went from Milwaukee, mainly from the seventh ward, to Madison, and helped to nominate W. C. Allen for Lieut Governor, and he got but three votes in the city, and all of those from the fourth ward.

The same thing, except as to numbers, occurred in other places in this state.

FIRE IN THE BOSTON MENAGERIE.—Of the destruction by fire of George K. Goodwin & Co.'s extensive menagerie, last Tuesday night, at Boston, the Journal of that city says:

Among the animals lost, was a Royal Bengal Tiger, said to have been the largest and best specimen in the country, and the most valued of any single animal in the collection. The other animals were all fine specimens, and numbered three lions, four leopards, two African tigers, two bears, a hyena, jackal, African goat, muskrat, leopard, horned horse, about forty monkeys, two trick mules, three trick ponies and five horses, all of which perished. No person could be found who heard a single growl or groan from any of the animals, and as they were all found dead after the fire had been extinguished, the probability is that they were all smothered to death



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell on board of a British steamer, by one of our vessels of war, will be a fruitful subject of discussion. It is a singular turn of affairs which places us on that side of the question of the right of search which we have always resisted, while the English government will take our former position, and repudiate their own arguments and practice. It will be seen that it makes all the difference imaginable whether it is our own or your hull which has been gored. No doubt all the ill-feeling which has grown up between this country and England on this question has proceeded from the manner of the searches of our vessels made by the British during the European war in Napoleon's time. That was a period of hard necessities on the part of England; she wanted men, sailors especially, and never being over-scrupulous of means, she was, in many instances, tyrannical and outrageous in her acts towards us, whom she considered a weaker nation. Naturally we resented this conduct, and it was just as natural for us to take the ground that no vessel bearing our flag should be subjected to search, because if we admitted the right at all, Englishmen would take advantage of it. So we were, or thought we were, compelled to take extreme grounds on this subject. We of the north, especially, have seen that the practical working of this doctrine, in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, has been against us. We were bound by a treaty with England to aid in putting down this traffic, but under the rule of southern statesmen our government has objected to the search by English cruisers of all vessels bearing the American flag, and thus by our own perversity we have aided the slave trade. In practice, however, we have frequently ignored the doctrines of our own statesmen, and slavers have been searched by both nations, no matter what flag they have hoisted. It is nonsense to suppose that the police of the seas in relation to slavers, pirates and contraband of war, can be successfully prosecuted, if every such cruiser becomes sacred the moment it hoists a national flag.

Our doctrine in relation to the right of search has been carried too far, and now we are about to reap the consequences in the matter of the seizure of Mason and Slidell. We shall back down from the extreme ground we have occupied on that subject, and must do so, or the rebels can take advantage of it, and by having an assortment of flags on hand, completely elude our cruisers at all times.

It is said that the government will sustain the act of Com. Wilkes, because ambassadors and their dispatches are considered contraband of war among all nations. But were they ambassadors? We do not acknowledge the right of the rebels to send ambassadors, or write dispatches in the diplomatic meaning of the term.

We do not propose to discuss this question which belongs to diplomats, and will be decided upon what has been the practice of nations; but we much fear that our own peculiar doctrines in relation to the right of search, and the relations subsisting between us and the rebels, will serve to complicate the question, and give England the opportunity she desires, to meddle with the rebellion. Without any reference to what is international law, we may say that the general impression among the people is that it was a good thing to get possession of these two big traitors, but that in accomplishing so desirable an object, Com. Wilkes did what would have been extremely repugnant to our notions of right, if an English commander had done the same thing towards one of our own vessels. Notwithstanding the doubts about the legality of the act, however, we do not think there is any disposition to surrender the two rebels. If national law is not on our side the necessity of the case will justify it. We may be constrained to apologize for the act, but we must keep the prisoners. There is nothing more certain than that England would do that under similar circumstances, and as we are of the same blood, we will do no less.

Who CAN EXPLAIN?—One thing puzzles us. The telegraphs from Springfield, Mo., have stated that Gens. Sigel and Asboth, with their divisions, have been making feints towards the south to protect the retreat of Gen. Hunter's army to the north. When Fremont was being hauled over the coals, it was stated that the reports of an impending attack by the rebels, or even any chance whatever of Fremont overtaking them, were inventions of Fremont's friends. What new light, or what new necessity, has broken in upon Fremont's enemies?

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Monroe.....	517
Adams.....	330
Bad Axe.....	650
Waupaca.....	600
Dodge.....	244
Pierce.....	566
Manitowish.....	680
Manitowoc.....	258
Milwaukee.....	3,530
Dodge.....	1,299
Jefferson.....	238
Ozaukee.....	90
Oconto.....	435
Washington.....	1,070
Brown.....	1,043
Wood.....	13
Marathon.....	23
Marquette.....	108
Waukesha.....	262

The Madison Journal, of last evening, says: "We do not believe the official figures will reduce Mr. Harvey's majority below 6,000. Mr. Salomon's majority will not be less than 3,000. Ramsey's and Dodge's majorities will be about 4,000, and those of Messrs. Hastings and Howe will reach 8,000. Mr. Pickard's majority will be about 7,000."

In the agreement between Gens. Fremont and Price it was stipulated that no arrests should hereafter be made in Missouri on account of political opinions. But a proviso was added that the agreement should be no bar or interference with any regular proceedings in established courts under statutes and orders made and provided for such offences. This covers both civil and military arrests, past and future, and the object of the arrangement was simply to prevent such arrests and trials by unauthorized tribunals. The Madison Argus will see by this that the compact with Price would not have prevented the punishment of traitors for speaking, writing or plotting against the government.

GOOD DOCTRINE IS CARRIED OUT.—Secretary Cameron recently visited the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and while at his hotel was called out in a speech. In the course of it he said that in fitting out the expedition which had so recently sailed for the South, he had directed that an extra quantity of guns should accompany the forces, and that the commander should place these arms in the hands of ANY MAN who might offer to use them. He had no doubt that plenty of men could be found, even in South Carolina, who would be willing to fight for the cause of freedom and the preservation of the Union. In this belief he would see that any other expedition that might hereafter go South should take sufficient arms to enable those who desired to fight to take the field in aid of the Union cause.

The Secretary prefaced this declaration with the remark that everybody understood the cause of the war to be slavery, and he believed the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels returned to their duties and their loyalty.

Now let the Secretary of War see that Gen. Sherman and his subordinate officers carry out his views, and there will be a moving of the waters in South Carolina which will disturb the equilibrium of the "chivalry" of that remarkably peaceful state!

THE YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY.—Gov. Wickliffe, one of the most thorough-paced friends of the Union, has a son in the Confederate service. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, one of the most distinguished divines in the Union, as true a friend of the Union as any, has another. The editor of the Louisville Journal, George D. Prentice, whose loyalty is unshaken, has another. In one county which gave a large majority for the Union, two hundred young men entered the rebel service.

AUTHORITY RESTORED.—We are gratified to learn that a telegraph dispatch has been received from Col. Barstow restoring his authority to raise his cavalry regiment, and extending his time sufficiently to make up the loss incurred by the temporary revocation. We also learn that he has been instructed not to erect barracks, but to get his regiment ready for marching at the earliest possible moment.

On the principle that all is well that ends well, this termination of an unpleasant proceeding is all right.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.
This afternoon Marshal Maury received instructions from the secretary of state to convey Appleton Oakes Smith, the reputed owner of the slave Augusta, to Fort Lafayette.

Advices from Port Royal per the Atlantic, say the position of our troops is considered safe. Extensive works are rapidly progressing, guns being mounted and the entrenchments extend to Seville, and five miles from the fort, on Hilton's Head.

A letter from Charleston, dated October 3d, via Havana, to a gentleman in England, from thence sent here, was received. The writer represents the condition of affairs as deplorable; business prostrated and provisions at starvation prices.

An amusing correspondence is published between Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker and the rebel acting secretary of war, Mr. Benjamin, in which the former indignantly resigns his commission because Mansfield Lovell, late assistant street commissioner, has been made a major general over him. Walker boasts he was among the first to desert the flag he had sworn to maintain, and take up arms on the side of the rebels, and he thinks it very hard that a New York officer holder, as he calls Gen. Lovell, should be placed above him. Mr. Benjamin very coolly informs Gen. Walker that his resignation is accepted, and at the same time administers a rebuke for the insulting language employed towards Jeff. Davis in Walker's letter.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 19.
The steamship United Kingdom from Glasgow 9th, for New York, arrived this Tuesday morning. Her news is one day later than the Norwegian's.

The convention respecting the Mexican expedition is that the invading powers shall not seek to gain advantages for themselves, nor use the influence to obtain an article of rights of the people to choose their own government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the convention in behalf of their own subjects. It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used or stipulate for a march to Mexico.

A Port Royal letter, of the 16th, states that Gen. Sherman on the 14th sent one of his aids, Lieut. Wagner, under a flag of truce, to carry his proclamation to the people of South Carolina. He was accompanied by Dr. Bacon of the 15th Connecticut regiment. They proceeded to a point opposite Port Royal Ferry said to be occupied by rebel troops. They held an interview with 10 rebel officers under the flag of truce. They admitted that depredations on Beaufort was the work of the blacks, and entirely exculpated our force from any complicity. On their return they met a squad of rebel cavalry who gave them fodder for their horses.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 18.
Every thing in the shape of locomotive, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is being removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track, for twenty miles has been torn up.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.
Gen. Hunter has relinquished, and Gen. Halleck assumed command of this department.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.
The Memphis Appeal of the 14th acknowledges the loss at Belmont of 625 killed, 1,000 missing, and represents the federal loss at 1000. It says Col. Logan acknowledged the federals were whipped.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th says the Confederate army in Virginia, is re-organized. The state is constituted in a department; consisting in three armies of the Potomac, the valley and Aquia under chief command of Gen. Johnston. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac, Gen. Thomas Jackson the valley, and Gen. H. H. Lee the Aquia army.

The Potomac army comprises four divisions. The first including all cavalry under Gen. Van Dorn; second, L. W. Smith; third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith.

Troops continue passing through Richmond northward.

The fourth Texas and twenty-first Ga. regiments left on the 8th for the Potomac.

All the federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina. The rumor is confirmed that Gen. Lee left South-Western Virginia for South Carolina.

Floyd again commands the rebel forces opposite to Rosecrans.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th publishes the correspondence between the secretary of war and Gen. Winder, ordering the latter to make choice of the federal prisoners as hostages for southern privateers.

As hostages for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, the lot fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into close confinement in a felon's cell.

Other hostages are Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox and Woods; Lieut. Colons Brown and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes, and Captains Richmond, Brown and Jeffers.

Gen. Wise is convalescent. The Memphis Appeal says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be easily rebuilt. The railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication open by ferries and temporary bridges. There is great excitement along the route, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow has left for parts unknown.

Five hundred Unionists are reported at Uniontown, where the bridge was destroyed.

Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Zollicoffer's rebel forces from Cumberland Gap to East Tennessee is unconfirmed. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show Zollicoffer still at the gap, with 6,000 troops. A brigade of Tennesseeans, under Gen. Carroll, is ordered to reinforce Zollicoffer, from Middle Tennessee. The Bowling Green Courier of the 12th, states, however, that three regiments and two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery was sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for Zollicoffer's relief. This movement evidently originated in the reports of the advance on Danville.

The explosion of the largest rebel gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. Gen. Polk was laid up for several days by its concussion.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes for the first time the official reports of the secret proceedings of last spring's Virginia convention. It is full of interesting revelations.

The friends and opponents of Beauregard are carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Beauregard publishes a card in the Whig, requesting his friends to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming all ambitions as

pirations, announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the rebel government in some of Beauregard's general orders and reports.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in his proclamation of the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disarm them unless arms are speedily furnished.

The legislature passed a law on the 13th authorizing Gov. Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into the service of the state.

A. G. Brown and James Phelan were elected by the legislature of Mississippi as Confederate senators.

The Fort Smith Times says the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Peltus was almost unanimously elected governor of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.
A letter received from Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts 20th, now a prisoner at Richmond, says himself and other imprisoned officers have been kindly treated. The rebels say fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender.

A rumor is circulated that Gen. Banks and command will be ordered to some active duty soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.
Special dispatch to the Commercial.—The Republican of this morning states that it has positive information of the arrival of a number of rebel prisoners from the Washington military prisons, which have been sent to Fortress Monroe, and they will be there exchanged for Union prisoners at the south. It has been evident for some days that exchanges to a certain extent would be made.

Gen. Beauregard is now at Centerville, he has not gone south as reported.

Fremont is expected in this city in a few days.

The household effects of the late Senator Douglas were sold yesterday. They brought good prices.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

No report to-day. Cause unknown.

THE CARGO OF THE FINIAL.—We have already had several announcements about the steamer Finial, fitted out at Greenock, Scotland, by the rebel agents, ostensibly for the "West coast of Africa," but really for the Confederate States. The Greenock advertiser says her cargo consisted of the following warlike items:

11,341 rifles, 60 pistols, 24,100 pounds gunpowder, 400,000 cartridges, 560,000 percussion caps, 500 sabres, a quantity of wrought leather belts, 4 cannons, 14 tons lead shot, 7 tons of shell, 220 swords, a quantity of wearing apparel, and 9,382 yards of blankets. The cargo is valued at \$240,000.

A steamer was in a Cuban port the other day, watching for a chance to run the blockade, and failing in the attempt, the cargo to swift steamers of light draft who could run into some inlet or bay, unless there is a very sharp look out on the part of our cruisers.

GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS.—From the genealogy of the Wetmore family, a work recently printed, we extract the following anecdote of B. Izrahiah Wetmore of Stratford, Connecticut:

"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington reached Stratford it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit where Parson Wetmore was engaged in delivering his discourse. Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said, 'My friends, the house of God is no place for boasting or demonstration; we will, therefore, in giving three cheers only go through the motions. That the motions were given with an emphasis, the reader will readily imagine; and to the congregations of the present day given to applause, it may convey a useful hint.'—*Historical Magazine*.

A DORSE FOR MARYLAND TRAITORS.—The Baltimore Clipper prints the act of 1777, which provided for punishment by death any person who should be found taking up arms in the state of Maryland against the United States, and inflicting other penalties upon terrorism in its various forms of resistance to the federal government. This act, modified to suit the present case, will probably be passed by the Maryland legislature just chosen. There will be but few kneed gentlemen in the next legislature. Among other acts which the legislature is called upon to pass are the following:

1. Devoting five millions of dollars in aid of the federal government for putting down the rebellion, and forming a list of Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war.

2. The abolition of the laws confiscating the property of loyal men, and their application to the property of the rebels and insurgents, who have fled to secession, or who took up arms in the 19th of April rebellion.

3. Repeal of the law forbidding emancipation of slaves by last will and testament.

4. Such alteration in the acts concerning the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its Washington branch, as will forever exclude secessionists from any share in their management hereafter.

5. Vacating the seat of the rebel United States senator James H. Pearce, and putting Reverdy Johnson in his place.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

These and other kindred measures, I am glad to learn, are predetermined upon. And so, too, are changes in the constitution upon the basis of population, to the abolition of slavery in the state, and an abandonment of an elective judiciary. The war will inevitably lead to many other radical and desirable changes in our form of government, and the temper of the new legislature is just such as to insure them.

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.—We understand that Captain B. B. Ward, of Detroit, and Solomon Sturgis, Esq., of this city, purpose spending \$100,000 in widening the St. Clair falls, improving the Chicago harbor, and building a harbor of refuge at Manitowish, Wis., which is much needed thereabouts.

When the work is finished, it is proposed to have a government engineer examine it, and if satisfactory, to reimburse those gentlemen, who are willing to wait six years for the amount, provided the authorities are willing to pay six per cent interest for the time.—*Chicago Journal*.

A SAILOR ON HORSEBACK.—The war correspondent of the Providence Post, writing from camp Brightwood, across the Potomac, tells the following story of one of the men connected with the 3rd Rhode Island battery. Not long since, one of the riders, a son of old Neptune, got unseated from his horse. The commanding officer came up to him and reprimanded him, and asked him sternly if he did not know how to ride? He unhesitatingly said "No."

"What did you then enlist for?" asked the Captain. To which the sailor promptly replied, "to shoot d—n secessionists; not to break colts." The reply so amused the officer, that he rode off smiling.

Gen. Sherman's Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts Gen. Sherman issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In obedience to the President of the United States of America, I have landed your shores with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty which, under the constitution, I owe to a great sovereign state, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social or local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina! The civilized world stand appalled at the course you are pursuing!—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother—the best and most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your common country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders with this property you are waging a ruthless war against your constitutional government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of the solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

Fellow Citizens! I implore you to pause and reflect upon the error and consequences of your course, and the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war. Then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous state. Indeed, you will pursue this fraternal war, and continue to imbue our hands in the blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness.

Carolinians! we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your state; whose obligations shall be performed as far as in our power; but we are deceived: the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case; because rights dependent on the laws of the state must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion.

W. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO MOTHERS.—A distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the worst years I have practiced in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemetery, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

It would not be wide of the truth to say that fifty thousand children are every year immolated upon the altar of capricious fashion, in civilized society. However much intelligence they may be possessed of, it is an undeniable fact that our women—especially mothers—are the slaves of senseless and outrageous fashions. Health, comfort and happiness are each in turn sacrificed to the all potent query "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Children must be models of style whether they live or die. Short dresses, low necks and bare arms make our daughters look more angelic than their grandmothers did in their homespun wrappers, but not half so cozy and lovable.

A sweet face peeping out of an ample hood, and limbs covered up from the smiting blasts of our northern climate, are altogether more bewitching than the shivered and bloodless forms with their goose-pimples. A correct taste is seldom over-demonstrative. A living president of one of our oldest medical schools always gave this parting advice to his classes on their graduation day: "Young gentlemen, take good care of the old ladies—there never will be any more." This sensible advice was predicated on the destructive nature of prevailing fashions. Let our women break away from the extravagant custom this winter and dress up their darling little ones in warm apparel, and their preserved ears, together with the diminution of the doctor's bills, will more than compensate for the frowns of the whole school over which dame Grundy presides.—*Fall River News*.

OUR GUN IS NOW LOADED.—A little while ago, in speaking of the apparent tardiness of our war preparations, we took occasion to tell the story of Daniel Boone and the Indian, as illustrative of the condition of the country.

The Indian surprised the old hunter asleep in the forest, and Boone awoke only in time to save his life by dodging behind a tree. His gun was unloaded. "I dodged and ran as well as I could," Boone used to relate, "the Indian so close on my heels that I could not get time to load my gun. My knife had fallen away and knew I had nothing left, I kept me moving; and as I ran I had to load my gun. That was the longest loading I ever did. It took me half an hour at least. At last I got the bullet down, and then I changed my tactics and made short work of the cursed varmint!"

Boone's case, we said, was the nation's case, as against the insurgents. They ought us asleep and unarmed us. Fully armed themselves, and ready in all things, they have kept us on the defensive, warring off blows with one hand while we loaded with the other; but at last our gun is loaded. The first reports of its discharge come to us from Pickett and Port Royal; next week we shall hear from East Tennessee, and the firing will not cease until the white Indians are made to bite the dust.—*N. Y. Post*.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat in noticing the movement of Gen. Hunter's forces from Springfield to St. Louis, says:

"The reason of this abandonment of the southwestern campaign we suppose must remain for a time a matter of speculation. It is not to be supposed that our army is retreating in any fear of the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are led to conjecture that the concentration of Gen. Hunter's forces at this point has a more important meaning than the mere providing of good winter quarters for the troops. In the meantime if the whole army is to be retired, what is to become of the Union men of the southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of Gen. Price and his army to the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties?"

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

From the St. Paul Press we learn that Messrs. Winters & Co., the parties who contracted to build ten miles of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad, have thrown up their contract, stopped all further operations, and left for Ohio.

THE LAKE STEAMER MICHIGAN.—The U. S. steamer Michigan has gone into winter quarters at Erie. During the past season, her commander, Capt. Carter, has recruited over twelve hundred seamen for the navy.

IMMENSE OIL REFINERY IN PROSPECT.—The Erie Dispatch says that a company of gentlemen from the east, who are extensively engaged in the kerosene oil trade, have purchased some 70 acres of land at the junction of the Sunbury and Erie and Atlantic roads, and propose erecting a petroleum refinery upon a more extensive scale than has yet been attempted. The fixtures and buildings will cover ten acres of ground.

CLOSING 100,000 TROOPS.—The N. Y. Post says that merely to make the clothing for 100,000 soldiers keeps over 9,000 workers busy for three months, or 27,000 for one month.

ARMS.—The Springfield army produced 6,000 muskets last month, and by the end of another year, it will be easily able to produce 200,000 arms per annum.

BUCKNER DRAFTING.—The Nolo (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says that according to the statement of contrabands, Buckner has been drafting through the country south of Bowling Green.

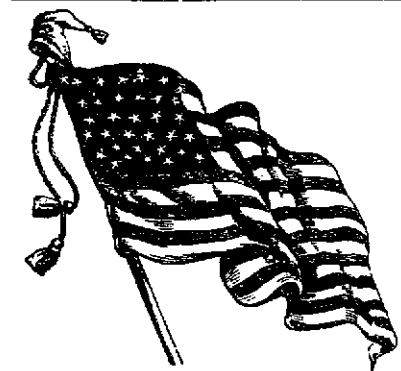
Nineteen captured rebels from Western Virginia reached Cincinnati on Friday. There are now between two and three hundred rebel prisoners in confinement in Ohio, and the number is increasing daily.

THE LOAN IN CALIFORNIA.—The California papers express the belief that several millions of the national loan will be taken in that state.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.—Nine democrats went from Milwaukee, mainly from the seventh ward, to Madison, and helped to nominate W. C. Allen for Lieut Governor, and he got but three votes in the city, and all of those from the fourth ward.

The same thing, except as to numbers, occurred in other places in this state.

FIRE IN THE BOSTON MENAGERIE.—Of the destruction by fire of George K. Goodwin &



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell on board of a British steamer, by one of our vessels of war, will be a fruitful subject of discussion. It is a singular turn of affairs which places us on that side of the question of the right of search which we have always resisted, while the English government will take our former position, and repudiate their own arguments and practice. It will be seen that it makes all the difference imaginable whether it is our own or your bull which has been gored. No doubt all the ill-feeling which has grown up between this country and England on this question has proceeded from the manner of the searches of our vessels made by the British during the European war in Napoleon's time. That was a period of hard necessities on the part of England; she wanted men, sailors especially, and never being over-scrupulous of means, she was, in many instances, tyrannical and outrageous in her acts towards us, whom she considered a weaker nation. Naturally we resented this conduct, and it was just as natural for us to take the ground that no vessel bearing our flag should be subjected to search, because if we admitted the right at all, Englishmen would take advantage of it. So we were, or thought we were, compelled to take extreme grounds on this subject. We of the north, especially, have seen that the practical working of this doctrine, in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, has been against us. We were bound by a treaty with England to aid in putting down this traffic, but under the rule of southern statesmen our government has objected to the search by English cruisers of all vessels bearing the American flag, and thus by our own perversity we have aided the slave trade. In practice, however, we have frequently ignored the doctrines of our own statesmen, and slavers have been searched by both nations, no matter what flag they have hoisted. It is nonsense to suppose that the police of the seas in relation to slavers, pirates and contraband of war, can be successfully prosecuted, if every such cruiser becomes sacred the moment it hoists a national flag.

Our doctrine in relation to the right of search has been carried too far, and now we are about to reap the consequences in the matter of the seizure of Mason and Slidell. We shall back down from the extreme ground we have occupied on that subject, and must do so, or the rebels can take advantage of it, and by having an assortment of flags on hand, completely elude our cruisers at all times.

It is said that the government will sustain the act of Com. Wilkes, because ambassadors and their dispatches are considered contraband of war among all nations. But were they ambassadors? We do not acknowledge the right of the rebels to send ambassadors, or write dispatches in the diplomatic meaning of the term.

We do not propose to discuss this question which belongs to diplomats, and will be decided upon what has been the practice of nations; but we much fear that our own peculiar doctrines in relation to the right of search, and the relations subsisting between us and the rebels, will serve to complicate the question, and give England the opportunity she desires, to meddle with the rebellion. Without any reference to what is national law, we may say that the general impression among the people is that it was a good thing to get possession of these two big traitors, but that in accomplishing so desirable an object, Com. Wilkes did what would have been extremely repugnant to our notions of right, if an English commander had done the same thing towards one of our own vessels. Notwithstanding the doubts about the legality of the act, however, we do not think there is any disposition to surrender the two rebels. If national law is not on our side the necessity of the case will justify it. We may be constrained to apologize for the act, but we must keep the prisoners. There is nothing more certain than that. England would do that under similar circumstances, and as we are of the same blood, we will do no less.

Who CAN EXPLAIN?—One thing puzzles me. The telegraphs from Springfield, Mo., have stated that Gens. Sigel and Asboth, with their divisions, have been making feints towards the south to protect the retreat of Gen. Hunter's army to the north. When Fremont was being hauled over the coals, it was stated that the reports of an impending attack by the rebels, or even any chance whatever of Fremont overtaking them, were inventions of Fremont's friends. What new light, or what new necessity, has broken in upon Fremont's enemies?

A commission has been issued to the Rev. H. C. Tilton, of this city, as chaplain of the 13th regiment.

WAR MATERIAL FOR THE WEST.—Fourteen car loads of war material, consisting of rifled and smooth-bore cannon, gun-carriages, caissons, etc., were shipped via the Michigan Central for St. Louis yesterday. They arrived here over the Great Western of Canada.—*Detroit Advertiser*, 19th.

The Port Royal Fleet.

According to yesterday's advices our fleet still remained at Port Royal. It appears, also, that no landing had been made on the mainland. We confess that we do not like Gen. Sherman's proclamation, which seems to indicate that he has great respect for the traitors, and that he will exceedingly regret the necessity of being hard with them. We don't believe that is the way to talk to South Carolina. They have forfeited all rights under the constitution; and are not our fellow citizens, but rebels of the very worst description. We do not observe that this very polite, but exceedingly silly proclamation, has had the least effect in softening the hearts of the rebels. On the contrary, "this proud and hospitable people" talk about black flags, hanging prisoners, and propose to treat Gen. Sherman and his "mud-sills" with prisons and tombs. Proclamations are not Gen. Sherman's forte, as A. Ward says, and he had better discontinue them and take Charleston or Savannah.

The contrabands from the camp of Gen. Sherman, but so far they have not been "armed" either with spades or muskets.

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:

	Harvey	Ferguson
Rock	1,327	.....
Walworth	998	.....
Racine	350	.....
Kenosha	564	.....
La Crosse	389	.....
Fond du Lac	145	.....
Columbia	438	.....
Green Lake	1,184	.....
Sheboygan	35	.....
Waushara	509	.....
Juneau	30	.....
Portage	344	.....
St. Croix	200	.....
Sauk	1,049	.....
Green	747	.....
Iowa	189	.....
Richland	199	.....
Winnebago	726	.....
Grant	963	.....
Monroe	517	.....
Adams	500	.....
Bad Axe	659	.....
Waupaca	600	.....
Polk	244	.....
Jackson	586
Pierce	680
Manitowish	258
Dodge	3,530
Jefferson	1,299
Crawford	238
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The Madison Journal, of last evening, says:—"We do not believe the official figures will reduce Mr. Harvey's majority below 6,000. Mr. Salomon's majority will not be less than 3,000. Ramsey's and Dodge's majorities will be about 4,000, and those of Messrs. Hastings and Howe will reach 8,000. Mr. Pickard's majority will be about 7,000."

In the agreement between Gens. Fremont and Price it was stipulated that no arrests should hereafter be made in Missouri on account of political opinions. But a proviso was added that the agreement should be no bar or interference with any regular proceedings in established courts under statutes and orders made and provided for such offences. This covers both civil and military arrests, past and future, and the object of the arrangement was simply to prevent such arrests and trials by unauthorized tribunals. The Madison Argus will see by this that the compact with Price would not have prevented the punishment of traitors for speaking, writing or plotting against the government.

GOOD DOCTRINE IF CARRIED OUT.—Secretary Cameron recently visited the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and while at his hotel was called out in a speech. In the course of it he said that in fitting out the expedition which had so recently sailed for the South, he had directed that an extra quantity of guns should accompany the forces, and that the commander should place these arms in the hands of ANY MEN who might offer to use them. He had no doubt that plenty of men could be found, even in South Carolina, who would be willing to fight for the cause of freedom and the preservation of the Union. In this belief he would see that any other expedition that might hereafter go South should take sufficient arms to enable those who desired to fight to take the field in aid of the Union cause.

The Secretary prefaced this declaration with the remark that everybody understood the cause of the war to be slavery, and he believed the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels returned to their duties and their loyalty.

Now let the Secretary of War see that Gen. Sherman and his subordinate officers carry out his views, and there will be a moving of the waters in South Carolina which will disturb the equanimity of the "chivalry" of that remarkably peaceful state!

THE YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY.—Gov. Wickliffe, one of the most thorough-paced friends of the Union, has a son in the Confederate service. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, one of the most distinguished divines in the Union, as true a friend of the Union as any, has another. The editor of the Louisville Journal, George D. Prentice, whose loyalty is unshaken, has another. In one county which gave a large majority for the Union, two hundred young men entered the rebel service.

AUTHORITY RESTORED.—We are gratified to learn that a telegraph dispatch has been received from Col. Barstow restoring his authority to raise his cavalry regiment, and extending his time sufficiently to make up the loss incurred by the temporary revocation. We also learn that he has been instructed not to erect barracks, but to get his regiment ready for marching at the earliest possible moment.

On the principle that all is well that ends well, this termination of an unpleasant proceeding is all right.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

This afternoon Marshal Maury received instructions from the secretary of state to convey Appleton Oakes Smith, the reputed owner of the slave *Argo*, to Fort Lafayette.

Advices from Port Royal by the Atlantic, say the position of our troops is considered safe. Extensive works are rapidly progressing, guns being mounted and the entrenchments extended to Seville, and five miles from the fort, on Hilton's Head.

A letter from Charleston, dated October 3d, via Havana, to a gentleman in England, from thence sent here, was received. The writer represents the condition of affairs as deplorable; business prostrated and provisions at starvation prices.

An amusing correspondence is published between Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker and the rebel acting secretary of war, Mr. Benjamin, in which the former indignantly resigns his commission because Mansfield Lovell, late assistant street commissioner, has been made a major general over him. Walker boasts he was among the first to desert the flag he had sworn to maintain, and take up arms on the side of the rebels, and he thinks it very hard that a New York office holder, as he calls Gen. Lovell, should be placed above him. Mr. Benjamin very coolly informs Gen. Walker that his resignation is accepted, and at the same time administers a rebuke for the insulting language employed towards Jeff. Davis in Walker's letter.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19.

The steamship United Kingdom from Glasgow 9th, for New York, arrived this Tuesday morning. Her news is one day later than the Norwegian's.

The convention respecting the Mexican expedition is that the invading powers shall not seek to gain advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the convention in behalf of their own subjects. It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used or stipulate for a march to Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

A Port Royal letter, of the 16th, states that Gen. Sherman on the 14th sent one of his aids, Lieut. Wagner, under a flag of truce to carry his proclamation to the people of South Carolina. He was accompanied by Dr. Bacon of the 15th Connecticut regiment. They proceeded to a point opposite Port Royal Ferry to be interviewed by rebel troops. They held an interview with 10 rebel officers under the flag of truce. They admitted that depredations on Beaufort were the work of the blacks, and entirely exculpated our force from any complicity. On their return they met a squad of rebel cavalry who gave them fodder for their horses.

EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF A LOCOMOTIVE, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has been removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track, for twenty miles has been torn up.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.

Gen. Hunter has relinquished, and Gen. Halleck assumed command of this department.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th acknowledges the loss at Belmont of 625 killed, &c., and missing, and represents the federal loss at 1009. It says Col. Logan acknowledged the federal loss was whipped.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th says the confederate army in Virginia, is re-organized. The state is constituted in a department; consisting in three armies of the Potomac, the valley and Aquia under chief command of Gen. Johnston. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac, Gen. Thomas Jackson the valley, and Gen. H. M. the Aquia army.

The Potomac army comprises four divisions. The first including all cavalry under Gen. Van Dorn; second, L. W. Smith; third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith.

Troops continue passing through Richmond northward.

The fourth Texas and twenty-first Georgia regiments left on the 8th for the Potomac.

All the federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The rumor is confirmed that Gen. Lee left South-Western Virginia for South Carolina.

Floyd again commands the rebel forces opposed to Rosecrans.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th publishes the correspondence between the secretary of war and Gen. Wm. Sherman, in which the latter makes choice of the federal prisoners as hostages for southern prisoners.

As hostages for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, the lot fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into close confinement in a felon's cell.

Other hostages are Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox and Wood; Lieut. Col. Cogens and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes, and Captains Richmond, Brownson and Jeffers.

Gen. Wise is convalescent.

The Memphis Appeal says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be easily rebuilt.

The railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication open by ferriesboats and temporary bridges. There is great excitement along the route, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow has left for parts unknown.

Five hundred Unionists are reported at Uniontown, where the bridge was destroyed.

Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Zollicoffer's rebel forces from Cumberland River to the East Kentucky, is unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show Zollicoffer still at the gap, with 6,000 troops. A brigade of Tennesseans, under Gen. Carroll, is ordered to reinforce Zollicoffer, from Middle Tennessee. The Bowling Green Courier of the 12th, states, however, that three regiments and two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery was sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for Zollicoffer's relief. This movement evidently originated in the report of the advance on Danville.

pirations, announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the rebel government in some of Beauregard's general orders and reports.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in his proclamation of the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disarm them unless arms are speedily furnished.

The legislature passed a law on the 13th authorizing Gov. Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into the service of the state.

A. G. Brown and James Phelan were elected by the legislature of Mississippi as confederate senators.

The Fort Smith Times says the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Pettus was almost unanimously elected governor of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

A letter received from Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts 20th, now a prisoner at Richmond, says himself and other imprisoned officers have been kindly treated. The rebels say fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender.

A rumor is circulating that Gen. Banks and command will be ordered to some active duty soon.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COMMERCIAL.

The Republican of this morning states that it has positive information of the arrival of a number of rebel prisoners from the Washington military prisons, which have been sent to Fortress Monroe, and they will be there exchanged for Union prisoners at the south. It has been evident for some days that exchanges to a certain extent would be made.

Gen. Beauregard is now at Centreville, Va. Gen. Fremont is expected in this city in a few days.

The household effects of the late Senator Douglas were sold yesterday. They brought good prices.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

No report to-day. Cause unknown.

THE CARGO OF THE FINGAL.—We have already had several announcements about the steamer Fingal, fitted out at Greenock, Scotland, by the rebel agents, ostensibly for the "West coast of Africa," but really for the Confederate States. The Greenock Advertiser says her cargo consisted of the following warlike items:

11,341 rifles, 60 pistols, 24,100 pounds gunpowder, 400,000 cartridges, 560,000 percussion caps, 500 sabres, a quantity of wrought leather belts, 4 cannons, 13 tons lead shot, four of shell, 220 swords, a quantity of wearing apparel, and 9,992 yards of blankets. The cargo is valued at \$240,000.

This steamer was in a Cuban port the other day, watching for a chance to run the blockade, and failing in that, to transfer the cargo to swift steamers of light draft who could run into some inlet or bay, unless there is a very sharp look out on the part of our cruisers.

GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS.—From the genealogy of the Wetmore family, a work recently printed, we extract the following anecdotes of our L. I. L. L. Wetmore of Stratford, Connecticut:

"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington reached Stratford it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit where Parson Wetmore was engaged in delivering his discourse. Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said, 'My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstration; we will, therefore, in giving three cheers only go through the motions.' That the motions were given with an emphasis, the reader will readily imagine; and to the congratulations of the present day given to applaud, it may convey a useful hint."—*Historical Magazine*.

A DOSE FOR MARYLAND TRAITORS.—The Baltimore Clipper prints the act of 1777, which provided for punishment by death any person who should be found taking up arms in the state of Maryland against the United States, and inflicting other penalties upon treason in its various forms of resistance to the federal government. This act, modified to suit the present case, will probably be passed by the Maryland legislature just chosen. There will be but few weak kneed gentlemen in the next legislature. Among other acts which the legislature is called upon to pass are the following:

1. Devoting five millions of dollars in aid of the federal government for putting down the rebellion, and a formal tender of Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war.

2. The abolition of the laws confiscating the property of loyal men, and their application to the property of the rebels and insurgents, who have fled to secession, or who took up arms in the 19th of April rebellion.

3. Repeal of the law forbidding emancipation of slaves by last will and testament.

4. Such alteration in the acts concerning the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its Washington branch, as will forever exclude secessionists from any share in their management hereafter.

5. Vacating the seat of the rebel United States senator, James H. Pearce, and putting Robert Johnson in his place.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

These and other kindred measures, I am glad to learn, are predetermined upon. And so, too, are changes in the constitution upon the basis of population, to the early abolition of slavery in the state, and an abandonment of an elective judiciary. The war will inevitably lead to many other radical and desirable changes in our form of government, and the temper of the new legislature is just such as to insure them.

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.—We understand that Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, and Solomon Sturges, Esq., of this city, purpose spending \$100,000 in widening the St. Clair falls, improving the Chicago harbor, and building a harbor of refuge at Milwaukee, Wis., which is much needed thereabouts.

When the work is finished, it is proposed to have a government engineer examine it, and if satisfactory, to reimburse those gentlemen, who are willing to wait six years for the amount, provided the authorities are willing to pay six per cent interest for the time.—*Chicago Journal*.

A SAILOR ON HORSEBACK.—The war correspondent of the Providence Post, writing from camp Brightwood, across the Potomac, tells the following story of one of the men connected with the 5th Rhode Island battery. Not long since, one of the riders, a son of old Neptune, got unseated from his horse. The commanding officer came up to him and remonstrated him, and asked him sternly if he did not know how to ride? He unhesitatingly said "No."

"What did you then enlist for?" asked the Captain. To which the sailor promptly replied, "To shoot d—n secessionists; not to break colts." The reply so amused the officer, that he rode off smiling.

Gen. Sherman's Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. Sherman issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—I, General Sherman, President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty which, under the constitution, I owe to a great sovereign state, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or your social or local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina! The civilized world stand appalled at the course you are pursuing; appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mothers—the best, and most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your common country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders with this property you are waging a ruthless war against your constitutional government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of the solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment of self-government is impossible with civilized man.

Fellow Citizens! I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts, if the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war. Then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous state. Indeed, can you pursue this traitorous war, and continue to immerse your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness.

Carolinians: we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your state; those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power; but be not deceived: the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, you incur minor but important obligations, should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the emergency, because rights dependent on the laws of the state must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion. T. W. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

AN EARNST APPEAL TO MOTHERS.—A distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

It would not be wide of the truth to say that fifty thousand children are every year immolated upon the altar of capricious fashion, in civilized society. However much intelligence they may be possessed of, it is an undeniable fact that our women—especially mothers—are the slaves of senseless and outrageous fashion. Health, comfort and happiness are each in turn sacrificed to the all potent quack. "What will Mr. Grundy say?" Children must be models of style whether they live or die. Short dresses, low necks and bare arms make our daughters look more angelic than their grandmothers did in their homespun wrappers, but not half so cozy and lovable. A sweet face peeping out of an ample hood, and limbs covered up from the smiting blasts of our northern climate, are altogether more bewitching than the shriveled and bloodless forms with their goose-skin pimples. A correct taste is seldom over-demonstrative. A living presence of one of our oldest medical schools always gave this parting advice to his classes on their going home day: "Young gentlemen, take good care of the *four*—there must be no more." This sensible advice was predicated on the destructive nature of prevalent fashions. Let our women break away from the enchantment of custom this winter and dress up their darlings to the ears in warm apparel, and their increased vigor, together with the diminution of the doctor's bills, will more than compensate for the frowns of the whole school over which dame Grundy presides.—*Fall River News*.

OUR GUN IS NOW LOADED.—A little while ago, in speaking of the apparent tardiness of our war preparations, we took occasion to tell the story of Daniel Boone and the Indian, as illustrative of the condition of the country.

The Indian surprised the old hunter asleep in the forest, and Boone awoke only in time to save his life by dodging behind a tree. His gun was unloaded. "I dodged and ran as well as I could," Boone used to relate, "the Indian so close on my heels that I could not get time to load my gun. My knife had fallen to the ground. The Indian was fully armed and knew I had nothing to load my gun. That was the longest I ever lived. It took me half an hour at least. At last I got the bullet down, and then I changed my tactics and made short work of the cussed varmint."

Boone's case, we said, was the nation's case, as against the insurgents. They caught us asleep and disarmed us. Fully armed themselves, and ready in all things, they have kept us on the defensive, warding off blows with one hand while we loaded with the other; but at last our gun is loaded. The first reports of its discharge come to us from Picketon and Port Royal; next week we shall hear from East Tennessee, and the firing will not cease until the white Indians are made to bite the dust.—*N. Y. Post*.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat in noticing the movement of Gen. Hunter's forces from Springfield to St. Louis, says:

"The reason of this abandonment of the southwestern campaign we suppose must remain for a time a matter of speculation. It is not to be supposed that our army is retreating in any fear, or the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are led to conjecture that the concentration of Gen. Hunter's forces at this point has a more important meaning than the mere providing of good winter quarters for the troops. In the meantime if the whole army is to be retired, what is to become of the Union men of the southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of Gen. Price and his army to the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties?"

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

From the St. Paul Press we learn that Messrs. Winters & Co., the parties who contracted to build ten miles of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad, have thrown up their contract, stopped all further operations, and left for Ohio.

THE LAKE STEAMER MICHIGAN.—The U. S. steamer Michigan has gone into winter quarters at Erie. During the past season, her commander, Capt. Carter, has recruited over twelve hundred seamen for the navy.

LIMES OIL REFINERY IN PROSPECT.—The Erie Dispatch says that a company of gentlemen from the east, who are extensively engaged in the kerosene oil trade, have purchased some 70 acres of land at the junction of the Sunbury and Erie and Atlantic roads, and propose erecting a petroleum refinery upon a more extensive scale than has yet been attempted. The fixtures and buildings will cover ten acres of ground.

CLOTHING 100,000 TROOPS.—The N. Y. Post says that merely to make the clothing for 100,000 soldiers keeps over 9,000 workers busy for three months, or 27,000 for one month.

ARMS.—The Springfield armory produced 6,000 muskets last month, and by the end of another year, it will be easily able to produce 200,000 arms per annum.

BUCKNER DRAFTING.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says that according to the statement of contrabands, Buckner has been drafting through the country south of Bowling Green.

Nineteen captured rebels from Western Virginia reached Cincinnati on Friday. There are now between two and three hundred rebel prisoners in confinement in Ohio, and the number is increasing daily.

THE LOAN IN CALIFORNIA.—The California papers express the belief that several millions of the national loan will be taken in that state.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.—Nine democrats went from Milwaukee, mainly from the seventh ward, to Madison, and helped to nominate W. C. Allen for Lieut. Governor, and he got but three votes in the city, and all of those from the fourth ward.

The same thing, except as to numbers, occurred in other places in this state.

FIRE IN THE BOSTON MEXAGRIE.—Of the destruction by fire of George K. Goodwin & Co.'s extensive manufactory, last Tuesday night, at Boston, the Journal of that city says:

Among the animals lost, was a Royal Bengal Tiger, said to have been the largest and best specimen in the country, and the most valued of any single animal in the collection. The other animals were all fine specimens, and numbered three lions, four leopards, two African tigers, two bears, a hyena, jackal, African goat, muskrat, leopard, horned horse, about forty monkeys, two trick mules, three trick ponies and five horses, all of which perished. No person could be found who heard a single growl or groan from any of the animals, and as they were all dead after the fire had been extinguished, the probability is that they were all smothered to death before the flames reached any of the cages.

Speaking of Archbishop Hughes' mission to Europe, the Baltimore Catholic Mirror says: "that a letter was received from him in this city, in which it is said he stated that his errand was neither one of health, pleasure, private, nor ecclesiastical business."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED! A LADY qualified to teach the English Language and Mathematics. Apply to PROF. A. S. DANTZ, November 20th, 1861.

Rock County College.

BEING announced to the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country that I shall open a College for students of both sexes, on Monday, the 1st day of December next, with a view of making this a permanent institution.

on short notice at the
Janeville Woolen Factory,
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